Vol. XXXIV No. 10,307.

WASHINGTON.

THE FINANCIAL CONTEST.

THE MAYNARD AND SENATE BILLS BOTH PASSED BY THE HOUSE—THE LATTER NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.-The first act of the comedy, or it may be tragedy, about the currency is ended at last by the passage of the Senate bill through the House. Unless the President should interpose his veto, the bill will become a law within a few days. In any case, the question of the \$400,000,000 is finally settled as far as Congress is concerned, for an Executive veto could not be overcome in either House, and there would be no further attempt at inflation in the face of such an obstacle The matter, therefore, rests in the hands of the President. The legislative processes by which the House reached its conclusion to-day were not especially interesting. Everything had been predetermined and prearranged—first, to pass the Maynard bill, as a sort of declara-tion of opinion, and then to put the Senate bill through without amendment or debate. In pursnance of this programme Mr. Butler withdrew his substitute and the previous question was ordered on the bill and the amendments offered by Mesers. E. R. Hoar and Foster. Mr. Hoar's amendment provided that after the first of September next, only gold and silver coin should be a legal tender for the payment of debts thereafter contracted, and authorized the funding of greenbacks in a four-and-a-half per cent bond after that date. Mr. Hoar changed both the dates, to July 4, 1876, but this did not gain for him any additional strength. The amendment got only the votes of the strict Conservatives and was beaten by 70 Yeas to 171 Nays. Mr. Foster's amendment, provided that any issue of National bank notes over \$400,000,000 should be compensated for by the retirement of legal tenders until the volume of the latter should be reduced to \$300,000, poo. This got a much heavier support, the vote on it being 105 to 133. The amendments having all been rejected or withdrawn, the bill was passed, by The following is the vote in detail [Republicans in

roman; Democrats in italies, and Liberal Republi-

	Loffand,	Sawrer:
		Spudder (N. J.).
Plata		Seper.
P. et		Semons.
		Shanks,
		Shests,
	McDill (Wish.	Shelden,
	McDill (fown).	Sherwood,
Harmer		Shoemaker (Pen.)
Bigggis (Ga.).	McNulta.	Slous,
Harris (Va.).	Miceriain,	Smith (Penn.),
Harrison.	Monroe,	Smith (La.),
Hatcher,	Morey,	Bayder,
Havens,	Myers,	Servicue,
Hawier (Ill.),	Numa.	Stauard,
Hava.		St. John,
Hamiten (Win.).	Crth,	Stowe I.
Hazelton (N. J.).	Packard,	Snawbridge,
	Packer.	Tyner.
Haughton,		Fance,
Howe.		Wallace,
Hubbell,		Ward (HI.),
Hunter,		Welts,
Hunton.		White,
Hurlbut,		Whitchead,
Hyde.		Whiteley, Williams (Wis.),
Hynes,		Williams (Wis.),
		Williams (Ind.),
Killinger,	Hotoma,	Wilshire,
Lamport,	Robinson (Ohio)	Wilmin (10ws).
Lansing,	Kors,	
Lewis.	Rusk,	Woodwerth-125
		Schumaker (N.Y.
Esten.		Schield,
	Meliuh.	Small, re
		Smart,
		Smith (N. Y.).
		Smith (Ohio),
Hair (Me.)		Southard,
Hule (N. Y.).	Neal.	Speer.
Hamilton.	Nemath.	Standeford,
	Niblack,	Starkweather,
Harris (Mans.)	N.let.	Stone,
Hathery,	O'Neill,	Sicann,
	Page,	Thomas,
		Tremain,
Rernsten.		Waldren, Ward (N. J.),
Hear, E. R.,		Ward the J. J.
		Wheeler.
	Photos,	Whitehorse,
	Figure,	Wilber,
	Pose.	Willard (Vt.),
		Willard (Mich.).
		Williams (Mass.)
		Mante.
		Willie, Wilson (Int.),
		Wood,
	Kitch W W	Woodford,
	Roberts, E. H.,	
Luttrell.	Tr. Louis IF Di	Vonette AKT 1
Magie, Marshall,	Roberts, W. R., Soyler (Ohio).	Young (Kr.), Young (Ga.),11
	Havees, Hawler (III.), Hays. Hays. Hastien (Wis.), Hastien (N. J.), Hastien (N. J.), Holzes, Houghton, Hobel, Homer, Habbell, Homer, Humber, Hamport, Lamesig, Lewis, Sames, Eden, Eden, Homer, Hamport, Hain (Me.), Hamilton, Hamilton, Hambootk, Harmi (Mans.)	Parwell, Longhridge, Fleild, Lowe, Fort, Marth, Forter, Mayard, Freeman, McCrarr, Ganckel, McDill (Vis.), Hogans, Hogans, Hogans, Harris, McKee, Horris (Ga.), McNalta, Harris, McKee, Horris (M.), Harris, McKee, Horris (M.), Harris, McKee, Horris (M.), Harris, McKee, Haven, Harris, More, Hawier (Ill.), Nuna, Haris, More, Hawier (Ill.), Hashlen (Wis.), Grdh, Hashlen (Wis.), Howe, Hoghton, Howe, Hashler, Howe, How

Speaker's table to reach the Senate bill. Only a and in half an hour all the bills and Executive communications lying on top of the measure had been disposed of. As soon as the bill was read a number of points of order were leveled at it by George F. Hear and Gen. Garfield, for the purpose of having it sent to the Committee of the Whole, under the rule which requires that all bills increasing the debt, imposing taxes, or requiring an expenditure of money, must first be discussed there. The Speaker said that if the Senate could properly originate the bill under the constitutional provision that all revenue bills should originate in the House, most of the points were not good. Mr. Garfield then raised the question that the bill should be returned to the Senate as passed in contravention of the privileges of the House. This the Speaker did not decide, but put it to vote in the form of a motion, and it was lost, by Yeas 56, Nays 179. The strongest point made by Mr. Hear, and afterward revived by Mr. Woodford, was, that the bill required an appropriation of money to print the new bank notes, and must, therefore, go to the Committee of the Whole The Speaker wisely overruled this knowing that if be did not the inflationist majority would promptly overrule him. The bill was then passed, Yeas 140 Navs 102. The negative vote was made up of the Conservatives and about a score of anti-bank inflationists chiefly Democrats.

Controller Knex's figures, making out that the section relating to the reserves will actually dimin ish the amount of bank currency in circulation, had not got abroad in the House. A few of the inflationists had heard of them, but were disposed to regard the report as a weak invention of the

A SENSATION CREATED IN THE SENATE BY CONTROL-LER KNOX'S PIGURES-PROBABILITY THAT THE

PRESIDENT WILL SIGN THE SENATE BILL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 14.-The discovery of the Controller of the Currency, that the Senate Financial bill, if it becomes a law and is strictly enforced, will result in a contraction of the paper currency of the country, caused a great stir among the inflationists in the Senate this morning. Hardly had the journal been read when there was a caucus of the leaders. Messrs. Logan and Ferry, at Mr. Morton's seat; and after an earnest consultation of a few minutes the first two took their hats and went toward the House, presumably for the purpose of consulting with the inflation leaders there. All day the Controller's figures were discussed in the lobbies of the Senate. Mr. Logan denied that the bill would result in contraction, and hinted that the whole thing was a plot of the contractionists to scare the "cheap money" men and defeat their bill. Mr. Morton thought it strange that the Controller was so long in making his dis covery, and said that it must be admitted that it appeared as though, if the law as enacted by the Senate should be rigidly enforced, it might result in withdrawing temporarily some millions from the circulation, but he added that the provisions of the act relating to reserves were not always lived up to. One thing was certain, the withdrawal of a portion of the reserves from deposit in New-York and the retention of it in the vaults of the country banks and those of the redemption cities, would strengthen the banks, and the effect would be good. Some of the Democratic expansionists had, without making careful calculations, suspected that the Senate bill with the Scott amendment would not provide for so large an increase of the volume of the

the inflationists, but had been unable to prevail upon them to make any amendments. The bill never exactly suited them (the Democrats referred to) but the contest bad, for the last month, become so bitter between the leading Administration men on each side that Messrs. Morton, Logan, and Ferry seemed to them to desire a triumph over Messrs. Conkling, Frelinghuysen & Co., more than the passage of a bill that would afford the greatest measure of relief. There is every prospect that the President will sign the bill in question, and should it result as the Controller supposes, in contraction, the Senate inflationists will hardly attempt, at this seesion, to correct their mistake, since that would involve the humiliating admission that they had made a most inexcusable blunder.

THE EFFECT OF THE HOUSE BILL-AN IMMEDIATE CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY PROVIDED FOR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 4 .- During the evening a calculation has been made as to the effect of the House bill, similar to that made yesterday by the Controller in regard to the Senate bill, and the result is that the House bill will work an immediate and marked contraction, while the expansion it allows must be quite gradual. The case is stated thus The House bill abolishes all reserves upon circulation with the exception of requiring 5 per cent to be kept in the Treasury, but also requires that the whole amount of reserve on deposit shall be retained in the vaults of the banks. The additiona amount of reserve required to be kept in the vaults of the banks by the House bill, in addition to the amount required by the existing laws, will be from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.

THE SANBORN FRAUDS.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THE TAX PAID BY THE DELA WARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD COMPANY-SUPERVISOR HAWLEY EXAMINED-ASSISTANT SECRETARY SAWYER TO APPEAR AGAIN TO-DAY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 14 .- Two witnesses were examined by the Ways and Means Committee! to-day with reference to the Sanborn contracts. The first was Mr. Odell, the Treasurer of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, which Contributed \$50,000 to Sanborn. Mr. Odell showed the check for the money, amounting within a few dollars to \$100,000, and said that he had never known Sanborn or any of his agents. The money had been paid to the Supervisor of In-ternal Revenue, Mr. Hawley, who had conducted the business from the first. His evidence also showed that Sanborn did not "discover" the indebtedness of the Company to the Government, but it was known to the revenue officers long before any steps were taken by Mr. Hawley, who seems to have acted all the time as a sort of assistant to Sanborn. It was known, more especially to Mr. Dutcher, afterwards a supervisor, Mr. Odell said, that the number and amount of the check in payment of the sum due the Government must have been obtained from the Treasury Department. There was nothing particularly new in Mr. Odell's evidence. His statements were but an aggregation of previous) testimony, which goes to show that under the Sanborn contracts Mr. Sanborn obtained 50 per cent of collections which he had no hand in collecting, and that the \$231,000 made by him, as his share, was obtained with less work than as many hundreds of (dollars are obtained in the ordinary course of profitable business. Still, the further the inquiry goes, the less appears the fault of Sanborn and the more culpable appear the officers of the Treasury Department. Sanborn appears more innocent of fraud every day. He was not responsible for the execution of the law. If the Secretary of the Treasury was disposed to turn over to him the whole Internal Revenue machinery, in order to place 50 per cent in his pockets, he was not

Supervisor Hawley of New-York, was the only

other witness examined to-day, although Supervisor

Totten of Philadelphia was present and will hereafter testify. From Mr. Hawley's statement, there is much that, though not unexpected, is yet new and interesting. Gen. Butler's friend, Simmons, formerly Supervisor of New-England, and the present Collector of the port of Boston, appears to have been closer to Sanborn and Secretary Richardson than his testimony a few weeks ago before the Committee would indicate. Mr. Hawley did not deny that he was surprised when he received the instructions of the Treasury Department to assist Sanborn, but Simmons was present, and brought verbal orders that the Secretary of the Treasury expected "us"-the Revenue officers-to assist in every way possible, and that the Internal Revenue office had nothing to do with the contracts. The whole effect of Mr. Hawley's testimony was to show that Sanborn received his fifty per cent on certain collections without performing any work whatever. The case of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company is one in point. Sanborn, H seems, merely gave the name of the corporation to Mr. Hawley, as a company in debt to the Government for withheld taxes. Mr. Hawley set his officers -the paid officers of the Government-at work, and it was found that the Company was indebted to the Government for taxes. Thereupon Mr. Hawley and the other Government officers proceeded to collect the money, which was a very easy matter What shall Mr. Hawley do with the check? He writes to Secretary Richardson for instructions. Mr. Sanborn, in the meantime, not being supposed to know that the collection has been made. Secretary Richardson answers by telegraph that the check or draft should be made payable to the Secretary of the Treasury and forwarded to Sanborn. This dispatch. although an important one, has never been sent to the Ways and Means Committee, although five distinet calls upon the Secretary have been made for all the papers relating to the Sanborn contracts The Committee took due note of this fact. It seem that Mr. Hawley never saw Sauborn's contracts, but that he and all his force assisted the "myste rious man" in any case he presented, merely taking his word that it was all right. His suspi cions becoming aroused, he asked Simmons, who seems to have kept an excellent watch on the busi ness, if Commissioner Douglass knew about the Sanborn business and the manner of proceeding, and versations with Simmons led him to believe that it was Secretary Richardson's intention to place Sanborn over the entire Revenue force. Mr. Hawley detailed his clerks and assistants to Sanborn, who employed them all the time, but Mr. Hawley paid them on the certificates of Sanborn that they had been employed The men were paid by the Government regularly. although they did no service whatever to the Gov ernment, and were used wholly in the private business of Sanborn. The latter testified, when on th stand, that he paid one of them, Mr. Stiner, a reporter on The Herald, the sum of \$200 per month. From the testimony of Mr. Hawley, it evident that there are other contracts made with the Secretary of the Treasury or some of his officers with Wm. P. Wood that ought to be investigated The Wood contracts have long been a subject of scandal on the part of the present Administration, and it is not unlikely that they may be called for by

Assistant Secretary Suwyer is said to be in a very excited state of mind over the testimony of Solicitor Banfield, who left the impression that the Assistant Secretary knew more of the mysterious workings of the law of May 8, 1872, than he pretended. Mr. Saw yer, therefore, has asked to come again before the Committee, and he will accordingly be beard tomorrow. Whether his testimony will make it neces sary for Mr. Banfield to appear again cannot be fore surrency as was supposed by the majority of told but it is hoped that between the two som

definite information may be obtained as to responsibility in the Treasury Department.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT-DISCOVERY OF CONTRACTS ANTERIOR TO SANBORN'S.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Washington, April 14 .- The Committee on Ways and Means this morning examined Mr. A. J. Odell, treasurer of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, and Mr. Lucien Haw-Supervisor - of Internal Revenue for State of New-York, Mr. Odell stated the circumstances under which his Company had paid \$99,685 back taxes to the Government. The dalay in the payment had been caused by conflicting decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Mr. Pleas anton had decided that the income tax for five months of 1872 should be only 24 per cent, and his successor decided that the rate should be five per cent, and the question had been pending for decision in the courts. With that exception all the taxes due by the Company were regularly entered on its books, and were, from time to time, communicated to the Assessor. Finally, the question having been de cided, the statement was made up by Mr. Odell and the tax was paid in conformity with it. He had never seen or heard of Sanborn, or any of his agents, in connection with the matter, and was completely surprised when he subsequently saw by the printed official documents that half of the amount had been paid by the Government to Sanborn. His attention was called by a member of the Committee to the fact that although he had sent a check for the amount direct to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 6th of January last, a letter from Sanborn to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated two ddys afterward, states the date, smount, and number of the check, and that the money was collected by him (Sanborn). These partieu-

Mr. Hawley's statement showed that although Sanorn's contract for the railroad taxes was dated on the 7th of July, 1873, he had obtained the cooperation of himself and his assistants at least two months earlier. In the examination of Mr. Hawley he gave as a reason why he was not astonished at the Sanborn contract that he had already been operating in collecting derelict taxes in New-York under a contract with Mr. Wm. P. Wood. He had collected \$11,000 from one Henry Howard and \$23,000 from a man named L. Wallace. The existence of such contracts anterior to Sanborn's seemed to astonish the Committee very much. Mr. Hawley gave the names of Messrs, Alden, Stome, and Stiner, who while in the emplayment and pay of the Government, had been turned over to aid Sanborn. He did not know that Sanborn had paid them anything, but he did know that they had received their pay regularly from the Government. He was questioned by Mr. Roberts as follows:

lars could not have been ascertained by Sanborn except

through the Treasury Department.

Q. Did Sanborn give you any information in any case as to taxes, or did he simply name the cases ! A. He never gave me any written information; he would name a case and sometimes talk about it.

Q. Wnat advantage was it to you, or to the Government, to have Sanborn connected with the Delaware and Lackawana Company matter! A. Merely to call attention to it, and to set on foot an examination.

Q. Was it not your duty as Supervisor of the District of New-York to see that the Assessors and Collectors did their duty? A. The law makes it my duty to see that all laws and instructions are obeyed and carried out. Both witnesses were instructed to furnish the Committee with copies of certain telegrams and communica-

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. A MEASURE OF ECONOMY PASSED BY THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 14, 1874.

Whoever tries to put a measure of economy through the House has a hard and ungrateful task before him. Not many succeed in such an undertaking, or get any sympathy when they fail. Today Mr. Kellogg, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, reported a bill abolishing the office of Appraiser of Merchandise at more than a dozen ports where the position is a sinecure. He immediately found himself in about as uncomfortable a situation as a boy who throws a stone into a hornet's nest. All the members whose appointees were to be cut off by the bill were buzzing about his ears at once. He appeared to enjoy the sport, however, and fought his bill through with an energy and pluck that in the end secured for it the support of the whole House, excepting only the representatives of the Custom-houses affected by it. Having convinced members that they could not snuff out his bill by referring it to the Ways and Means Committee, and that it was a measure of practical reform that they could not afford to vote down, he allowed one after another of the members from the Custom-house districts to move and advocate amendments to save their appointees from the proposed general decapitation. A New-England member attempted to create sympathy for his appointee by speaking of the eauty and importance of the town in which he holds his office. This town he described, quoting no doubt from the geography, as "beautifully situated on both sides of a river, and covering over three square miles of ground." It was of no use, his amendment was voted down; so was Mr. use, his amendment was voted down; so was Mr. Parsons's of Cleveland, and Mr. Plậtt's, whose Norfolk Custom-house collects only \$29,000 a year and costs \$32,000. The bill was finally passed without change, amid general laughter at the discomiture of the Custom-house members, whose forces so dwindled away that only three men were left at the last to demand the Yeas and Navs. The bill abolishes the office of Appraiser at Providence, Pittsburgh, Louisville, Evanstille, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Toledo, Memphis, Mobile, Norfolk, and Portland, Oregon; and the office of Assistant Appraiser at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, and Savannah. The salary of each of these officers is \$3,000; so the saving effected is \$45,000. so the saving effected is \$45,000.

THE SUBSTITUTE FOR MR SUMNER'S CIVIL RIGHTS BILL The substitute for Mr. Samner's Civil Rights bill reported by the Judiciary Committee to-day proides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, and also of common schools and public institutions of learning or behevolence, supported in whole or in part by general taxation, and of cemeteries so supported; subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude. Any person denying to any citizen any privileges conferred by the bill shall pay \$500 to the person aggrieved, and shall also be deemed gullty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. The District and Circuit Courts of the United States are given, exclusive of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all offenses against the bill, and actions may be prosecuted in any United States court wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other parties. Any District-Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings required shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$500 to the person oftense, forfeit and pay the sum of \$5.00 to the person aggrieved, and upon conviction thereof be guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000. No citizen shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any State or United States court on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for that cause shall be fined not more than \$5,000. All cases arising ander the act may be reviewed by the Suarising under the act may be reviewed by the Su-preme Court of the United States.

Mr. Trenor W. Park, representing the Pacific Mail teamship Company, and Mr. John Roach, in behalf of the ship-building interests of the country, made arrument before the House Postal Committee to-day, in advocacy of the continuance of the million dollar subsidy for the semi-monthly China mail service. An interesting statement made by Mr. Park, was to the effect that it had been discovered that \$300,000 of the famous \$600,000 fund placed at the disposal of an agent of the Company, to be used in averting competition and securing increased subsidy, was transferred by the agent to his sister, and invested in real estate in Philadelphia, and that the Company expected to recover this amount

THE PACIFIC MAIL SUBSIDY.

ALBANY.

RAPID TRANSIT PROSPECTS.

GOV. DIX REPORTED TO PAVOR THE EASTMAN BILL -CONDITION OF THE VANDERBILT AND THIRD-AVE. SCHEMES.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, April 14.-Eastman's Rapid Transit bill will be moved in the Assembly the next time the House goes into Committee of the Whole. Gov. Dix is said to have expressed himself in favor of the passage of the bill, or of some like it, which shall put in the hands of Commissioners the power of selecting a plan of rapid transit and of designating the route. There is little doubt of the passage of Eastman's bill, though it is not looked upon by members generally as likely to result in any practical solution of the quick transit problem.

The supporters of the Vanderbilt and Third-ave. bills remain quiet and do not appear to be taking any steps to forward their schemes. It is believed that they would be more than willing to let their bills die provided they can prevent any one else from getting possession of their routes for the coming year. It is reported that an effort will be made in their interest to insert a clause in the Eastman bill prohibiting the Commissioners to be appointed under it from locating any quick transit road in any of the streets now occupied by the Third and Fourthave. horse railroads. If this can be done, nothing further will be heard of the Vanderbilt and Third-

ave, bills.
LATER.—Eastman's quick transit bill was moved forward into Committee of the Whole this evening, through the persistent efforts of Col. Spencer, supported by Daly of New-York, West of Saratoga, and Eastman. Messrs. Alvord and Hammond opposed advancing the bill; but Col. Spencer's motion was carried, on a call of the Yeas and Nays, by 72 to 2, which affords a pretty sure indication that the bill will pass without serious opposition. There being two other bills in the Committee, no opportunity was offered to discuss the merits of the bill, as the House was anxious for an early adjournment to attend the Governor's reception; but it will take precedence when the House next goes into Committee, and will be acted upon this week.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE STATE CAPITAL THE METHOD OF APPOINTING THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION-NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND WESTCHESTER QUESTIONS-THE SUPPLY BILL. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, April 14 .- There was a long discussion in the Assembly on the substitute for the Senate bill reorganizing the Board of Regents and changing the method of appointing the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which resulted in committing the bill, with structions to strike out the enacting clause, by a vote of 48 to 31. This action was subsequently reconsidered, and, with a full House, the bill has a fair chance of suc cess. Messrs, Weed, Lincoln, and Aivord, ably defended the bill, and its chief opponents were Messrs. Beebe and

The Assembly Judiciary Committee has decided to re port favorably the bill introduced last week amending the charter of the American Institute so as to allow the directors to classify. The Committee has received letters urging the passage of the bill from F. A. P. Barnard, late President of the Institute; Mr. Chambers, the Secretary; Judge Daly, and others.

Gen. Slocum, J. S. T. Straushan, A. C. Kingsley, and others, are here to present to the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation a compromise on the Brooklyn bridge question, said to have been agreed upon by New-York and Brooklyn officials. It is proposed to give pointment of the directors, eight from each city, and the private stockholders are to have no voice in the direcon, but are to receive certificates of indebtedness bearing 7 per cent interest, payable on the completion of the bridge. The directors are to receive no pay. Brooklyn is to pay twice as much as New-York in future appropriations for the bridge, the former city to appropriate \$2,000,000 immediately, and the latter \$1,000,000.

Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, to-night reported fovorably the bill drawn by Simon Stern coditying the laws pertaining to the annexation of Westchester County to New-York, and providing for the future government of the new territory.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Mr. Wood, from the Finance Committee, has reported the Supply bill to the Senate. The items for legal fees, wherever they occur in the bill, bave been made a dered. The Board of Commissioners of Charities is abolished, and the duties assigned to the Commissioner in Lunacy. The Saratoga Monument appropriation is stricken out. Ex-Attorney-General Barlow is given \$1,000 for services before the Lagislature. The Utica Insane Asylum is given \$34,000; the armory at Utica \$5,000; the armory at Oswego \$5,000; the armory at Auburn \$5,000; the Western House of Refuge \$9,900. of the Adirondack appropriation is stricken out. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning. NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION - THE SUPPLY BILL

IN THE SENATE-INVESTIGATING THE PINANCE

DEPARTMENT OF THIS CITY. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 14.—Both Houses spent the morning session in the third reading of bills, most of which were only of local importance. The Senate passed the bill defining the time for the construction of the Gil bert Elevated Railroad, and the bill imposing a penalty for the dissemination of false news with a view to effecting the price of stocks. Senator Gross introduced a bill giving the Presidents of the German and Irish Emigration Societies equal powers with other members of the Board of Emigration in the distribution of patron age, and a memorial, asking for the passage of the bill, was presented to both Houses by the German delegation

that came up here last night.
Senator Booth introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the engineers representing the city in the sinking of the Fourth-ave. Railroad track at \$5,000 a year, in lieu of \$8 per day, which they now receive. Senator Wood, from the Finance Committee, reported the Supply bill, which educes the aggregate of items, as passed by the Assembly, about \$650,000. The bill was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

A memorial of citizens and tax-payers of New-York representing \$50,000,000, was presented to the Assembly sking for an investigation of the Finance Department of New-York City. Among the signers are Chas. M. Hall. Edward A. Blake, Joseph Slevin, A. A. Thompson Joseph Martin, H. T. Averill, V. K. Stevenson, Geo. Hoff man, Edward Walter, J. H. Pinkney, John B. Arthur John E. Develin, E. F. Brown, Chas. A. Colby, J. L. Douglass. R. G. Ralston, Wm. Ruter, and others.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. ROUTINE BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES-NUMEROUS BILLS ACTED UPON-A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

SENATE ALBANY, April 14, 1874. Bills were passed as follows: To amend the charter of the Real Estate Trust Com-any of New-York.
To amend the laws relative to orphan asylums in

Brooklyn.

Declaring the publication and dissemination of false ews a crime.
To extend the time for the construction of the Gilbert

Elevated Raliway.
Relative to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the City of New-York.
Relative to summary proceedings to recover the pos-

session of land.

To provide for the election of City Marshals in New York. Repealing the laws allowing villages to subscribe

Repealing the laws allowing vinages to subscribe toward aiding in the construction of railroads. To amend the laws relative to estates of debtors who couvey to assignees for the benefit of creditors. Robative to buildings in the City of New-York. Mr. JACOBS introduced a bit relative to the Nursery and Children's Hospital in the City of New-York, providing that the city shall pay the hospital 50 per wock for every destitute woman admitted to the lying-in department.

EVENING SESSION.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate concurred in the concurrent resolutions of the Assembly relative to obstructions at Hell Gate. Mr. WOODIN reported favorably on the act amending the charter of the Nursery and Child's Hospital of the City of New-York; relative to the annexation of towns of Westchester County to New-York; for the improvement of Worth.st. and parts of streets intersecting Worth-st., between Broadway and Chathamet.: authorizing the paving of Bank-st., be-

tween West-st. and Thirteenth-ave., New-York, with Bel-

Mr. MADDEN reported a bill relative to the South Side Railroad Company.

The following bills were passed: To incorporate the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Com-pany of New-York.

Amonding the laws of 1848, simplyfying and abridging

pany of New-York.

Amending the laws of 1848, simplyfying and abridging the practice, pleadings, and proceedings in the courts of his State.

Authorizing the construction and use of a railroad from Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry to Ninety-second-st. Ferry, through certain streets and avenues in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

ASSEMBLY.

The General Appropriation bill was received from the Senate with amendments, and a request for a Committee of Conference, which was agreed to and a Committee appointed.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting of German Americans in New-York concerning representation in the Board of Commissioners of Emigration were received, read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing a tax of three-twentieths of a mill on each dollar of valuation of property in the State, to pay awards made for damages by the Canal Appraisers.

Defining the contracts made by the Brooklyn Common awards made for damages by the Canar Appraisers.

Defining the contracts made by the Brooklyn Common
Council for filling in the low lands in that city.

To amend the revised statutes relative to summary
proceedings for the recovery of land.

To charter the State Council of United American
Mechanics.

Mechanics.
Conferring additional powers on the Trustees of the
Children's Fold of the City of New-York.
Amending the act authorizing the confinement of convicts in the Albany Fenitentiary from other counties.
Providing for the planting of shade trees in the City of
Brooklyn.

A memorial was received from the tax-payers of the City of New-York representing \$50,000,000 worth of preperty, asking for an investigation of the Finance Department of that city. EVENING SESSION.

The House went into Committee, taking up the bill to unify the supervision of the education of the State. Mr. BEEBE moved to make the bill take effect imme diately instead of ten days after its passage, and then proceeded to denounce the bill as not keeping good faith with the Superintendents just elected. The motion was carried.

In the House, Mr. Lincoln moved to restore the clause to have the bill take effect at the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, so far as appointing a Superintendent of Public Instruction is concerned. Carried,

by a vote of 48 to 38. Mr. WEED then moved to amend so as to make this clause more definite and clear. Mr. Wasr moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. Carried by a vote of 44 to 27, as follows [Republicans in roman, Democratics in Italics, In-

dependents in small capitals!:

Yaas—Alberger, Beece, Bennett, Eiglin, Braman, Burritt, Gusidinell, Comsicck, Duly, Beau, Eastman, Ely, Parrar, Guss, Gregort, Griffin, Harradam, Ruestion, Houghton Blandiseld, Manley Madfee, McQueen, Mctein, E. Miller, Morey, Marray, Persons, Petty, Philpst, Scherman, Stattuck, H. Smith, C. S. Spencer, G. W. Spencer, Storer, Sufferman, Townsend, Vedder, West, Whitbeck, Winfield, C. B. Wood, P. Woods, Nara-Allen, Auvan, Baiger, Barrow, Bassett, Beecher, Bostwick, Bulkler, Hardy, Hular, Hussey, Leake, Lincoln, Loctwood, Muckin, Petry, Philips, G. Pope, S. G. Pope, Sanford, Sherwood, Sloan, J. W. Smith, Tuylor, Thorp, Weed, Wight.

Mr. Bostwick moved for a reconsideration and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

the motion lie on the table. Carried. The same Committee then took up the bill authorizing

tax of seven-eighths of a mill for new work and extraordinary repairs on canals. After some debate progress

The same Committee then took up Mr. Eastman's Rapid Transit bill, but reported progress without de-

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to provide for the election of commissioners to contract for the paving. improving, and repairing of streets, avenues, roads, and highways, in any town. incorporated village, or city in this State, and to keep the same in good repair. It provides that whenever those owning or renting real estate desire the street, avenue or road in front of their premises paved or repaired, they may petition the Supervisors, who shall order an elec-tion for five Commissioners, who, after the election, shall make a contract to do the work, and keep the street, avenue, or road in repair for 10 years. The expenses shall be borne one-third by the petitioners and two-thirds by the town, village or city.

PENNSYLVANIA IRON INTERESTS.

THE CURRENCY AND THE IRON TRADE-STRIKE PROS-

PECTS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHENIXVILLE, Penn., April 14 .- The depression existing in the iron trade has not only affected the furnaces and mills, but has also nearly suspended the mining interest throughout this portion of the ountry. Hundreds of workings and small mines have demand, and in the Schuylkill region several extensive mines have also suspended. The iron masters are greatly disheartened by the fluancial action of the Government, and are anxiously awaiting the settlement of the currency question now before Congress. It is a mistake to declare that the iron interest is united in its inflation opinions, as many of the leading manufacturers have sserted their yiews to the contrary, and say that cononly way to lead the trade out of its present deplorable state.

The men employed in the mills at Allentown, Pottsown, Norristown, and other points will make the informal demand for an increase of wages, as adopted at Reading, within a few days. In this movement there eems to be a lack of harmony, as a large number of the puddlers think the present time most inopportune for general "stand-out." The strikers engaged in the Birdsboro' affair are creating considerable excitement. They have not been paid, it seems, for two months, and are actually compelled to take strong measures to

are actually compelled to take strong measures to secure what is due them.

There is a bill now before the Legislature providing that all corporations shall pay their employes weekly, and throughout the entire interior of Pennsylvania the working people are united upon the measure, and by meetings and petitions are urging its adoption.

ANTI-INFLATION AND INFLATION IN CIN-CINNATI. CINCINNATI, April 14 .- A meeting was held

to-night of persons opposed to the action of Congress toward inflation of the currency. George F. Davis presided, and speeches were made by Judge Stalio, George E. Pugh, C. W. Rowland, and Richard Smith. A speech by Murat Halstead was read by the Secretary. Letters were read from Senator Thurman and Judge Hoadley. The following resolutions were adopted:

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That we carnestly protest against any increase of irredeemable paper currency as dangerous to our material interests, desiructive of our national credit, and demoralizing to the community.

Resolved, That we will oppose in every possible way the iniquity of inflation, with its inevitable train of speculation, demoralization, bankruptcy, repudiation, and rained prints.

apeculation, demoralization, bankruptcy, repudiation, and ruin.

Resolved. That we thank the Senators from Onio for their conspicuous opposition to the Banking and Currency bill that has passed the Senate, and we call upon our Representatives from Hamilton County, to oppose all measures that will delay the restoration of the specie standard.

Resolved. That we would respectfully remind the President that the exercise of his veto power, should it be needed, in the defense of the prosperity and credit of the country, would meet with general commendation. A document has been signed to-day by 50 manufactur ing firms, claiming to employ 5,000 hands, and to repreent about ten million dollars capital, signifying the approval of Congress in authorizing the reissue of the forty-four million reserve, and the proposed increase of the National bank circulation.

A VERDICT AGAINST THE CHICAGO TIMES. CHICAGO, April 14 .- In the Circuit Court of Cook County to-day Judge Booth gave a decision in the libel suit of William H. Bush, lawyer of this city, against The Chicago Times in favor of the plaintiff, fixing the damages at \$10.060. The alleged livel was the application of the epithet "Shyster" to Bush. The case will probably be appeared.

THE NEW COMET SEEN IN AMERICA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The comet whose discovery in Europe

was announced in your issue of yesterday was observed here last night. It is nearly globular, about two min utes in diameter, with a decided condensation toward the center. In brightness it is above the average, but it does not in other respects present any notable difference from objects of its class. Its position at 4 o'clock this morning was, approximately : Right ascension, 21 hours 16 minutes, 31 seconds; South declination, 5 degree 15 minutes. Its motion is toward the north and east. Yonkers. N. Y., April 14, 1874.

8. C. C., Ir.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AN ATLANTIC CABLE BROKEN. THAT OF 1866 INJURED DURING A HURRICANE.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 14, 1874. During a terrific hurricane yesterday off the south-west coast of Ireland the 1866 Atlantic cable ceased working. The fault is not yet precisely localized but is reported to be about 25 miles from Valentia, and consequently in shallow water. As there are still two cables in good working order, messages will not be de layed to any appreciable extent. The land lines between Valentia and London were interrupted yesterday for a short time in consequence of the severe storm.

THE CARLIST WAR.

ADMIRAL TOPETE CALLED TO ATTEND A CABINET CONFERENCE AT MADRID.

MADRID, Tuesday, April 14, 1874. Admiral Topete, who went to Santander to direct the operations of the navy at the same time that Marshal Serrano went north to assume command of the army, returned to this city yesterday, and had a conerence with the members of the Cabinet in the evening. He will return north to-morrow.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL. THE COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY THE REICHSTAG-REMARKS OF FIELD MARSHAL VON

BERLIN, Tuesday, April 14, 1874. The Reichstag, by a majority of 78, has voted in favor of the compromise amendments to the Army bill. In the course of the debate, Field Marshal von Moltke said that in consequence of the abouts of "revenge" it was necessary to keep the hand on the

AUSTRALIAN INTELLIGENCE.

sword; disarmament would mean war.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS-INTERCOLONIAL TROUBLES. SAN FRANCISCO, April 14.-The steamship Partar sailed from Sydney March 14. Most of the advices have been anticipated by telegraph. On the 12th of March a shock of earthquake was felt in the provinces. The Adelaide Herald expresses regret that

provinces. The Adelaide Herald expresses regret that the trade between Sydney and San Francisco is not more extensive. Much loss had been occasioned by the strike of the iron-workers. The Herald says that for this reason the future of manufactures in the colonies will be most uncertain. Still the constry generally is thriving.

The troubles between Sydney and Victoria had not yet been settled, and free trade across the river boundary was suspended. The customs officers warn the traveler that, though he remains under one flar, he passes from the jurisdiction of one Government to another. Angry correspondence was passing between the Ministers as to who was to blame for the result.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is proposed to erect a statue of Dr. Livingstone in Edinburgh. It is asserted that M. Beulé, whose death was

ecently announced, committed suicide. The strike in the cotton mills of Bolton,

England, has terminated, the operatives having agreed to go to work on the old terms, Much anxiety is manifested in England over the non-arrival at Southampton of the steamship Malwa

with Dr. Livingstone's body on board. She was fully fue on Monday morning. In the Canadian House of Commons on Monday night, other matters having precedence, the motion for the expulsion of Riel was not reached. Mr. Bowell intimated that he would bring it up to-day as a

Bowell intimated that question of privilege. s A review of all the volunteer corps in and around Havana was held on Sunday last by Captain-General Concha. Fifteen thousand men were under arms. A meeting to consider the financial situation has been held at the Captain-General's palace.

It is expected that the Committee on the Prohibition question, appointed by the Canadian House of Commons, will consolidate with that from the Senate, and that a commission will be asked to proceed to Maine, Massachusetts, and other States to examine into the practical working of coercive legislation.

A meeting of vessel-owners was held at Toronto on Monday night for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet at the Vessel Owners' Convention at Detroit to-day, to protest against bridging the Detroit River. The attendance was small, and a resolution expressing the views of the meeting will be forwarded, but no deputation will be sent.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST,

THE SUPPORTERS OF DAWES AND HOAR ABANDONING THEIR LEADERS -ADAMS GAINING HANDSOMELY -THE CHANCES REVIEWED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, April 14.-The struggle over the Senatorship to-day has been more severe and protracted any other since the contest began. It was preceded by a proposition from the Hoar men, agreed upo at their meeting this morning, that both candidates be withdrawn, and that committees be selected from the friends of Hoar and Dawes respectively, to meet and agree upon a third candidate, who should be the Republican nominee. The Hoar faction at once appointed their Committee. The Dawes men, pending action on the subject, prepared for another desperate effort to bring Mr. Dawes's vote back to its earlier proportions. They failed signally in this, but the Convention was held to gether through six ballotings. Dawes's vote steadily fell off in these, beginning with 87 and ending with 69. Hear's supporters abandoned all efforts at cohesion, and their vote decreased from 71 on the first ballot to 34 on

Adams made the largest gain of any of the candidates, his first vote being 13, his last 37. The Dawes men los heart as the afternoon wore on, and they freely admit that they have lost their last opportunity. The question with them now is only as to whether they will agree upon somebody else or protract the contest till the Legslature adjourns. Some of the western representatives favor the latter course, but the eastern and the Butler men are more inclined to accept a compromise. The Butler men talk, "Banks," but their support will hardly help his chadces.

A conference of all Dawes's supporters is called for this evening, to take into consideration the proposition from the Hoar men. They claim the right to name the new candidate if Dawes withdraws, but the Hoar men are not yet ready to grant this. It now seems more likely that a Senator is to be soon chosen than at any time stace the voting began; but the Dawes men may yet defeat a choice by their obstinacy, and of all the Republican candidates proposed there is no man whom shrewd observers fix upon as likely to unite the party.
Mr. Adams's handsome support to day was unexpected.
The Democrats are looking more seriously to going over
to him than at at y time in the contest. SIX BALLOTS YESTERDAY.

Boston, April 14.-In the Joint Convention o-day six ballots were taken with the following results: 28th. ...240 ...121 Number of votes..... Necessary to a choice

Dawes	37	36
HOSE	68	61
CHELIS	28	24
Auaus	22	13
		12
Banks 8	13	**
Banford 2	-	
Pierce 2	1	
Pltman 2		7.5
Whittier 2		2
Haie 1	1	,
Bullock 1	3	
J. H. Clifford	2	72
Wm. Gray		
Learned	1	13
Colt	1	**
Emerson	1	**
Phillips	1	**
Moses Kunbali	**	
Lyman Mason	**	2
Robinson	**	1
Geo. W. Gill	**	1
J. K. Baker	**	1
J. Q. Adams		1
25th.	24th.	234
Number of votes 260	266	266
Necessary to a choice	134	134
Dawes 76	83	er
Hoar 38	57	71
Curtis 69	70	70
Adame 24	17	13
Banks 10	9	
Bullock 4		
Sanford 8		2
Washburn 13	8	3
Learned 8		1
Hale 2	1	
Whittier, 2	1	1
Pierce 1	2	
Loring 1		
G. D. Robinson 1	1	
Wm. Gray 1	37	••
Albert Mason 1	**	
J. K. Baker 1		- 100
Pitman	9	ï
E. H. Kellogg	î	144
J. H. Seelye		-